SCIENCE FOR THE PEOPLE.

ACCELERATED DEVELOPMENT PRIMOGENITURE.

Professor A. A. W. Hubrecht, in a recent address at Utrecht, discussed at some length the difference of development between the descendants of a long line of first-born animals and the corresponding descendants of those last born. After centuries of growth the effect, he says, will be this: From one pair of parents a large number of descendants will have sprung, a small number of these being the descendants in a direct line of the first-born of every successive generation; another small number being the descendants in a direct line of the last-born of every successive generation, the remainder belonging to intermediate stages. Evidently the difference in are between the Evidently the difference in age between the first-born descendant and his parents is a minimum, for the sole reason of his being the first-born, that between the last-born descendant and these same parents being on similar grounds a maximum. Thus, if we follow up in the direct line of descent the series of first-born of the first-born, etc., we find that the distance between two terms of that series corresponds to a much smaller, number of years than the distance. a much smaller number of years than the dis-tance between two terms of the series of the continually last-born, which have always de-scended from last-born. Comparing these two series simultaneously after the lapse of centa-ries, the series of the first-born will count nu-merous terms, many generations, at short dis-tances from each other, whereas the series of the last-born will, on the contrary consist of the last-born will, on the contrary, consist of a much smaller number of terms, each of which is separated from its predecessor by a much more considerable distance. From this fact we are led to propose the fol-

lowing question: Is there any reason to expect that in the struggle for existence, the representatives of each of the two divergent series are collectively provided with different weapons? Or are both these groups quite equal to each other in the struggle? Both observation and theoretical deduction force the conclusion upon us that a difference is indeed present. A dif-ference, (1) in the external circumstances under which the first-born and the last-born come into existence; (2) in the internal properties and acquirements with which both series are provided; a difference which does not arrive. nequirements with which both series are pro-vided; a difference which does not appear sporadically between certain representatives of both groups, but which may indeed be col-lectively observed between all of them.

CELESTIAL CHARTS.

According to The Sudereal Messenger, Mr. C. H. Peters, of the Litchfield Observatory, Hamiltor College, is doing excellent work as a star gazer. Ever since the year 1860 he has been engaged in making a map and catalogue of the stars down to and including those of the four-teenth magnitude; a map which should be "a teenth magnitude; a map which should be "a sure basis for drawing conclusions with respect to the changes going on in the starry heavens." Previous to the discovery of the telescope there were four catalogues of the stars made, that of Hipparchus, 150 years before the Christian era, containing 1,080 stars; the "Ahmagest" of Ptolemy, which contained 1,030 stars; onether, by Ulugh Beigh, dating from the fifteenth century, and giving 1,019 stars, and one by Tycho Brahe, which had only 1,000 stars, but was determined with greater accuracy than the others. Of the numerous catalogues published since the telescope came into use, that of Argelander is the most extensive, of Argelander is the most extensive, although it is merely approximate in accuracy, and does not profess to give the positions of the stars with exactness. It includes all the stars down to the ninth magnitude between the pole and two degrees south of the equator. The area of the heavens which Dr. Peters

reaching the North Pole, and the Dutch Meteorological Expedition in the Varna, bound for Port Dickson. These two vessels succeeded in forcing the ice in the Waigatz Straits in September 1 tember last, and perhaps the Dijmphna would then have got through the Fara Sea had she then have got through the Fara Sea had she not, by mistaking certain signals, been led to leave the open "lead" in which she was, and gone to the assistance of the steamer Louise, beset by the ice. She was caught in the pack and frozen in on September 17. The last report from these vessels is dated September 22. The statements which have appeared in the Russian press relating to the discovery by Samovedes of a wreck, supposed to have been that of the Dipaphna, south of Waigatz Island, have been proved to refer to an old Russian whaler, stranded there some years ago. In the last message received from Lieutenant flovgaard he expressed the opinion that the ice in the Kara Sea would break up during the periodical storms in September and October, and odical storms in September and October, and enable him to reach Port Dickson, where he in-tended to winter. If to this is added the state-ments made by Mr. Leigh Smith and Sir Henry Gore Booth, as to open water north and east of Novaya Zemiya during the summer, it is not Novaya Zemiya during the summer, it is not improbable that the Dijimphina got free in Detober, and safely reached Port Dickson, or berhaps even Port Aktinia on the Taimur Island. Should this be the case, we may look forward to reassuring news from the gallant Danish explorer early in February.

TIGHT LACING.

Mr. Richard A. Proctor, the well-known lecturer on astronomy, once tried the experiment of wearing a corset, and thus describes the re-bult: "When the subject of corset wearing was under discussion in the pages of The English Mechanic, I was struck," he says, " with the ap-parent weight of evidence in favor of tight parent weight of evidence in favor of tight lacing. I was in particular struck by the evidence of some as to its use in reducing corpulence. I was corpulent. I also was disposed, as I am still, to take an interest in scientific experiment. I thought I would give this matter a fair trial. I read all the instructions, carefully followed them, and varied the time of applying pressure with that 'perfectly stiff busk' about which correspondents were so enthusiastic. I was foolish enough to try the thing for a matter of four weeks. Then I laughed at myself as a hopeless idict, and determined to myself as a hopeless idict, and determined to give up the attempt to reduce by artificial means that superabundance of fat on which only starvation and much exercise, or the air of America, has ever had any real reducing in-fluence. But I was reckoning without my e. But I was reckoning without my As the Chinese lady suffers, I am told. when her feet-bindings are taken off, and as the flat-head baby howls when his head-boards are removed, so for a while was it with me. I found myself manifestly better in stays. I found myself manifestly better in stays. I laughed at myself no longer. I was too angry with myself to laugh. I would as soon have condemned myself to using crutches all the time, as to wearing always a busk. But for my bne month of folly I had to endure three months of discomfort. At the end of about that time I was my own man again."

LIGHT MEASUREMENTS. Sir W. Thomson has been making experiments on sunlight, moonlight and candlelight. The results are not in agreement with those hitherto obtained. He compares the amount of light from the sun, the moon and skylight, with artificial light, by admitting the former through a small pinhole of measured diameter. The method seems open to exception, as light floss not travel straight through a very small does not travel straight through a very small aperture, but undergoes diffraction. Be this as it may, so ne of the results are strangely inconsistent with those obtained by other methods. Thus Sir W. Thomson finds the investment of the straightful straightfu trinsic brightness of the Glasgow sun in winter three times as great as Arago found the average brightness of the sun in France to be. He linds the light of the full moon to be 1-71,000th the light of the midday sun, whereas aguer's early and imperfect experiment made

the moon's light 1-300,000th of the sun's. Wollaston set the proportion at less than 1-800,000th, and Zöllner by two methods, each preferable to Sir W. Thomson's, obtained 1-618,000th, results, says Knowledge, which are not likely to be for Knowledge, which are not likely to be far

A POTASH PLANT.

M. Mangon read a paper at the last meeting of the French Academy of Sciences on the iceplant, Mesembrianthenum Crystallinum. This plant, Mesembrianthemum Crystallinum. This plant (which is covered with transparent vesicles filled with liquid, like frozen dew-drops) is formed of a weak solution of alkaline salt, kept in the solid state by a vegetable tissue, whose weight reaches less than 2 per cent of the whole mass. The ashes, formed of salts of soda and potash, constitute nearly half (43 per cent) the weight of the dried plant (recalling seaweed). M. Mangon notes the plant's ing seaweed). M. Mangon notes the plant's elective power, suggests that its cultivation, as a petash-plant, might be useful in some cases, and in any case it might do good service in removal of alkaline salts in excess from ground on the Mediterranean coast and elsewhere.

TWO KINGS.

From the German of Geibel. Two Kings were sitting in Orkadal, By torchlight glare in the pillared ball. The minstrel sang, the wine foamed high; The Kings looked on with gloomy eye. Up spake the one : "Give me the fair, Blue are her eyes and goiden her hair The other he answered with angry mien : My vow is recorded, she is my queen The Kings thereafter spake not a word, But up they rose, and each grasped his sword; And out they stalked from the lighted hall, Where the snow lay deep with silent fail. Bright flashed the bindes by the cast e wall; Two Kings lay dead in Orkadal.

LILIAN TAYLOR. THE FRONTIERS OF MADNESS.

THE FRONTIERS OF MADNESS.

From The St. James's Gazette.

Such is the title of an interesting lecture recently delivered by Dr. Ball in his course at the Paris Faculity of Medicine. The generally received opinion that folly and reason are separated by a strictly drawn mathematical line is, according to Dr. Ball, quite erromeous. There is a broad frontier, he says, between sainty and insanity, which is peopled by millions of inhabitants. Damasippus, in Horace, laid down the doctrine that all men are mad—'insanity et it, stultique prope omnes.' Dr. Ball, without going quite so far as this, bolds that the number of persons perfectly reasonable on all points throughout the entire period or their existence form but a immority of mankind. The world abounds with people, he tells us, whom a strict scientific diagnosis would condemn as mad, or more or less "touched"; yet at no time of their life would it be permissible to put them under restraint. Such people are to be seen occupying honorably and successfully every jostion in life and society; ye brush against them when we take out daily walks abroad; we see them in the mirror which reflects ourselves.

Dr. Ball having stated the thesis of his discourse, trocceds to a classification of these "same madnen," and assigns the first place "in the order of merit" (from what point of yiew he does not specify) to those who suffer from unreasonable and in most cases irremstable impulses. Natorally enough, the lecturer referred to the case of Dr. Johnson and the currous impulse which prompted him to touch each post as he walked along the streets—an impulse so strong that if he accidentally passed one by without the usual tribute of a touch, he felt irresistably compelled to return and repair the omission. The overpowering impulse to laugh on occasions of peculiar solemnity is one which even the most serious persons have experienced. A still more morbul menal are passed as proposed to indulge in blasphemous or persons have experienced. A still more morbule along as a state that w the most serious persons have experienced. A still more morbid impulse is that which sometimes urges pious people to indulge in blasphemous or profame language. A great lengths divine, bishop Butler, was tormented all his life long by this temptation, which he only mastered by a rong and sustained efforts of the will. The impulse sometimes assumes a suicidal form.

Dr. Ball was recently consulted by a young man who was engaged to be married but who, inseed it

pole and two degrees south of the equator.

The work has been dieters are considered as the control of the cont to tear it in pieces. These morbid promptings prescutly assumed a more formidable shape: he began
to be assailed with a temptation to strangle his
children. His little daughter was dying of croap,
and he spent night atter night by her oedside nursing her with the utmost tenderness. "Yet," said he
to the physician. "at the moment when I was praying, with tears in my eyes, that the child's life
might be spared, I was tormented with a horrible
desire to take her out of the cradle and throw her
into the fire." Even now," he added," as I speak
to you I feel a most intense desire to strangle you;
but I check mysell." The doctor never saw this
patient again; a circumstance which he has perhaps no reason to regret, for as he was a man of
powerful build be would have been an exceedingly
"ugly customer" had his sanguinary impulses
proved beyond his centrol. But un to that time, as
the doctor remarks, he had kept them successfully in
check. His noarest friends did not even suspect
that he was subject to them. He minifed all the
duties of life in a correct and exemplary manner.
No doctor could have certified to nis being lusine.
Yet zasuredly he was on the "borderland" of insanity.

HOW ONE WOMAN EARNS HER LIVING.

HOW ONE WOMAN EARNS HER LIVING.

Correspondence Evalue Saturday Evening Journal.

I have often heard it complained that there was nothing for women to do by which they could earn as much money as men. Perhaps there is nothing in the same line of business as that followed by men, but, taking all the professions followed by women, it seems to me that there is a great deal of money made by them. The enormous sums made by singers and actresses are too well known to need mentioning. But there are other lines of business that women may follow who have no such natural gifts as these. I heard, the other day, of a lady who was making a handsome income for herself, and all in the most quiet way. This lady is a Miss Martin. I do not suppose that there is any objection to my mentioning her name, as it is well known among a great many people. Miss Martin is the daughter of a gentleman fiving near Auburn, in this State, and who at one time was very wealthy, but, although the family still live in the old homestead, which is a noble mansion, they are very much reduced in circumstances. Miss Martin, when she became old enough to want money, and to know it did not always come for the wanting, cast about her for something to do by which she could at least earn a decent living and not be dependent upon her father.

It seemed as though all the avenues were closed.

tather.

It seemed as though all the avenues were closed. She was not grifted in any particular way, though she was a woman of excellent education, and had all the advantages that came from high social position. But she neither sang well enough for stage purposes, nor had she any histrionic talent. In giving the subject serious consideration, she remembered that there was one thing she could do very well, and that was pickling and preserving. She told her friends that she was going to make a large quantity of pickles and preserves of different kinds, and that she wanted to sell them. Knowing what an excellent housekeeper she was, they knew that anything that was made under her supervision would be sure to be good, so she had no trouble in selling all she made the first year. The second year she made more, and soid all. The third year she made more yet, and was unable to supply the demand. The fourth year she increased her facilities, and her reputation had by this time spread so far that she did a very large business, and even sold to some of the latger stores in New-York. Now, a friend of hers told me the other day, her profits from pickles and preserves reach the very comfortable sum of six to ten thousand dolars a year. And she only works from May to November. Auburn being a little far from the New-York markets, where fruit can be bought best and cheapest, Miss Martin has cone down and taken a place at Glen Martin has cone down and taken a place at Glen Martin has cone down and taken a place at Glen Martin has cone down and taken a place at Glen Martin has cone down and taken a place at Glen Martin has cone down and taken a place at Glen Martin has cone down and taken a place at Glen Martin has cone down and taken a place at Glen Martin has cone down and taken a place at Glen Martin has cone down and taken a place at Glen Martin has cone down and taken a place at Glen Martin has cone down and taken a place at Glen Martin has cone down and taken a place at Glen Martin has cone down and taken a place at Glen M ther.
It seemed as though all the avenues were closed. burn being a little far from the Now-York markets, where fruit can be bought best and cheapest, Miss Martin has cone down and taken a place at Glen Cove, to be near her friend, Mrs. S. L. M. Barlow, as well as to gain the advantages of a nearer resistence to New-York. One of the secrets of Miss Martin's success is that everything she makes is the very best of its kind. All the ingredients she uses in her pickles and preserves are the best in the market, and though she employs a number of men and women, she superintends everything herself; and twomen, she superintends everything herself; and while her articles are all in the shops, they have a homelike taste that is unmistakable. All the jars bear her initials written in fac-simile of her autograph on a neat label on the side. A sister of Miss Martin, seeing her success, cast about her for something to do. Of course she did not want to go into the same line of business, and finally she struck upon cake-making as a livelihood, and her cakes are now almost as celebrated as her sister's pickles and preserves. She still lives at Anburn, but she receives orders from New-York, and even New-port, Miss Martin's cakes are considered an essenport. Miss Martin's cakes are considered an essenport. Miss Martin's cakes are considered an essenport. Miss Martin's cakes are considered an essenport.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

A "Peculiar People."—There is a sect of religionists in England, and perhaps also in this country, known as "Peculiar People," one of whose cardinal doctrines is that it is contrary to the commands of Scripture to call in a physician in sickness. They believe that prayer and ancinting are the only means of cure allowed by God. One of the votaries of this belief in Londoa not long ago allowed his child to die without calling in a physician, and being tried for it was indicted for manslaughter by a coroner's jury, which would seem to be a proper verdict. But a sharp critic has written a letter to The London Echo would seem to be a proper vertice. But a sharp eritic has written a letter to The London Echo about the verdict which has the following statement: "The inspiration of the Bible and the absolute necessity of putting blind and unresisting faith in its commands is a cardinal doctrine of every Christian sect in this country, doctrine of every Christian sect in this country, whether its professors believe merely that the authors of its component books were constrained in a general way to write what was revealed to them, or imagine, with Dean Burgess, that the very dots of the i's and punctuation are verbally and literally inspired. Anathemas are fulminated weekly from thousands of pulpits against those who presume to interpret for themselves, and obey or disobey. sanus of pulpits against those who presume to interpret for themselves, and obey or disobey, at their pleasure, perfectly simple, straightforward and intelligible commands; and surely that contained in James v., 14 and 15, is as definite, both as a command and a promise, as it definite, both as a command and a promise, as it can by any possibility be. And yet when a man dares to exercise that faith, the necessity for which is persistently being dinned into his ears, an 'intelligent jury' of his countrymen brings in a verdict against him that he has committed a crime conviction of which before a competent criminal tribunal might entail on him a long term of penal serviciade. We must not be supposed to avangathize with any form of religisupposed to sympathize with any form of religi-ons profession which repudiates medical aid. We think that in the case which has given rise We think that in the case which has given rise to these remarks, it is much to be deplored that the unfortunate child was not attended by a skilled physician; but after all the bereaved parents only did what millions of their feliow-countrymen are exhorted, commanded, and entreated, Sanday after Sunday, to do—followed out unhesitations the definite touching at the Ribbs. day after Sunday, to do—followed out unhest-tatingly the definite teaching of the Bible. Perhaps, though, the Borough jury thought that the commands and precepts of the Book are (on week days) to be interpreted merely in a Parliamentary sense; and that the cynic who said, 'by want of fait are ye saved in this world' was right after all." If the old traditional theories about Biblical inspiration are correct it would seem that these misgaided people are really only carrying out, according to their idea, a divine command.

The Bishop of Manchester, writing to the Dean of Manchester in answer to the address signed by him and others on the subject of the Miles Platting case, says that there is no bondage so great as that of men living in a state of anarchy. Whether a temper which repudiates alike the authority of the lishop and the rulings of the Feelesiastical Courts, which approves of the priest communicating alone, as is stated to have been the case at St. Lyders, Lyndon the priest communicating alone, as is stated to have been the case at St. Peter's, London Docks, on Christmas Day, and of the Holy Communion being celebrated with special intention for the regoes of the sonis of the dead, as at St. Paul's, Leicester, and at St. Alban's, Holborn, is likely to promote or secure peace in the Church, they can judge as well as he can. Whether such things are compatible with a loyal acceptance of the Book of Common Prayer and the principles laid down therein he fearlessly leaves to the judgment of all unprigudiced churchmen. Are these things to be toterated in the "policy of live and let live" which they beg him to adopt? The Bushop says he is afraid that they give him credit for "wider sympathies" than he ever possessed. He is a churchman of the school and type of Richard Hooker. He accepts lovally and heartily the principles of the Reformation. He bas no sympathy with those who decry those principles or would undo that work. Unless men will come would undo that work the lines of the Prayer Book, as were saints there would be no need of any dis-

parents, who never at anything that you know to be wrong, rise." Again all but the two boys rose to their feet promistly. "Little boys," then said the minister, andressing himself par-ticularly to them, "cannot you rise, too, on that question?" "No, sir," promptly replied the cluter of the two. "Why not; why not, boys? What do you think will become of you if you do all the bad things I have just mentioned?" The boys shrugged their shoulders uneasily for a few moments, and then when the whole school had simmered down to a profound quiet-ness the elder said sancily: "Well, sir, my ness the elder said saucily: "Well, s mamma said that we should be both min one of these days if we kept on!" The order of business was taken up without further

The Rev. William Mellen, a returned mi The Rey. William Merich, a returned mis-sionary from Zuinland, says that it is very hard to convert and instruct the Zuins, because they want nothing. "They crawl into their low huts, lie down on a mat with their feet to the hats, he down on a hat their heads on central fire, and sleep with their heads on blocks. That is their height of happiness, and their hearts desire nothing more. They at first look upon clothes of all kinds as impediments, and in square houses with several rooms feel lost and uneasy. We first teach them the beneficiated of the same of the lost and uneasy. We first teach them the benefits of a hat. They feel the heat of the san upon their heads, and hold up their shields for shade. A hat is to them a shield which fits the head. I find that if a man wants one thing and has it supplied, he straightway wants two or three things more. Soon our negro wants boots to protect his feet from the sharp stones, and to protect his feet from the sharf stones, and the wearing of a shirt reconciles him to the use of light clothing. He may be the bearer of a letter from one missionary to another, and he marvels exceedingly that the man seems to be talking with the paper while it talks with him. He then wants to know if paper can talk, and how it can do so is explained to him. He now how it can teels an intellectual want, and is taught to read and write. We then talk to him of heaven, and he wishes to know how he can get there. He he wishes to snow how he can get there. He never thought of such a thing before, but he now feels a spiritual want, and it is supplied."

The Lenten pastoral of Bishop Huntington, of Syracuse, N. Y., is full of practical Christian advice. "Make your own personal religion," he says, "a fact that none can gainsay. Make it a healing force that everyone about you will feel. Eultivate positive convictions and practise un-compromising morals. Wherever defaulters, public thefts, godless divorces, drunkards, lipertines, dubious fashions in dress and dances which only evade the condemnation of indewhich only evade the condemnation of inde-cency by getting the patronage of decent people, may come from, see that they do not come out of the Church, which is the Body and Bride of Christ. Social manners need purga-tion, and it is your express business, under our vows, to purge them. Usages, diversions styles of dress and undress have crept into rep Usages, diversions. utable society which owe their fascination to the stimulus they subtly supply to the lower and more dangerous appetites. Why should you allow to your sons and daughters at an evening party what would shock and alarm you f you saw it anywhere else? Does immodesty become modest ly simply going into company? Let this gracious Lent raise the tone of Christian living, while it deepens the foundations of Christian order, in every congregation among

This little church of 18,000 members is, however, represented in Parliament by about ten members, including Mr. John Bright, Sir J. Pease, Mr. Arthur Pease, Mr. Lewis Fry, Mr. Theodore Fry, Mr. George Palmer, Mr. J. N. Richardson, Mr. J. F. B. Firth and Mr. William Fowler. There are also severed by the little statement of the little search. "PECULIAR PEOPLE."-There is a sect cral ex-members of the soriety in the House of Commons, including Mr. William E. Forster, Alderman R. N. Fowler and Mr. W. F. Ecroyd. The society includes one Baronet (Sir J. W. Pease), and one Knight, Sir John Barrington, of

The Rev. N. S. Rulison, an Episcopalian cler-The Rev. N. S. Rulison, an Episcopalian cler-gyman of Cleveland, Ohio, preached last Sun-day on the inspiration of the Bible. In the course of his sermon he said: "There are per-sons who have pet theories of the Bible and think that all other theories are not genuine. Some hold that every sentence and word in the Bible is free from error. This is a dangerous theory, because we do not know whether our English words accord with the full meaning of those in which the Bible was originally written. se in which the Bible was originally written. those in which the Bible was originary.

The ancient writers are not teaching the world. the different sciences, they are teaching religion. We need have no fear that science is going to overthrow the inspiration of the Bible. The question of just how the Bible is inspired is full of difficulties. The purpose of the inspiration of the Old Testament is to tell of Christ, and the New Testament is similar in that it tells to the New Testament is similar in that it tells to man the object of Christ. The purpose of the one was to tell men truths; the object of the other to carry out those truths. Jeans Christ is the key that can unlock the meaning of the inspiration of the Bible.' President Eliot, of Harvard University, in

speaking of the difficulties which the clergy have to meet with in the present day says: A new method of spirit of inquiry has been gradually developed, which is characterized by an absolute freedom on the part of the inquirer from the influence of prepossession of desires as to results. No other method of inquiry now commands respect. Even the ignorant have learned to despise the process of searching for proofs of a foregone conclusion. The civilized world has set up a new standard of intellect world has set up a new standard of interleeven nal sincerity; and Protestant theologians and ministers must rise to that standard if they would continue to command the respect of mankind. The fault is quite as much that of the churches or sects as of the individual min-isters, for almost every church or sect en leavors to tie its members, and particularly its ministers, to a creed, a set of articles, or a body of No other profession is under such honesty as the elerical profession is, and at the same time the public standard of intellectual candor has been set higher than ever before.

The Young Men's Christian Association has The Young Men's Christian Association has paid a great deal of attention to work among railroad employes throughout the country. This work, begun only a few years ago in a very small way, has grown until it now has branches on many leading roads, with fifty-six secretaries or smearintendents devoting all their true to the care of these branches. Reading rooms, libraries, parlors, amusement rooms, bath-rooms, classes for instruction and hospital equipment, are among the Christian agencies employed. classes for instruction and hospital equipment, are among the Christian agencies employed. The work has commanded the interest and approval of railroad managers to such an extent that these secretaries are most of them on the pay-roils of the companies, the corporations thus co-operating with their employes in making the work efficient in all its branches, social, educational and railishor.

dail, and the appointment of the Bishop of Frure to the Atchbishopric of Canterbury, the Fine to the Atchesiopric of Canterbury, the Bishop of Rochester, who was consecrated in 1877, will obtain a seat in the House of Lords, the Bishop of Lachfield, who was consecrated in 1878, being the next entitled to a summons.

The Right Rev. F.D. Hantington, D.D., Bishon of Central New-York, will give to the advanced class of Andover Theological Seminary a course of six bettures on "The Christian Use of Property," beginning February 20.

CURRENT RELIGIOUS OPINION.

The best interests of society in this Christian country are easily imperilled, and as easily protected, by the representatives of the Christian faith. Even a small concession carrying the implied sanction our consent of the Christian Church to the side of wrong may furn the balance of social forces against the ecantry's welfare. There was a line when the question of the right of a strong race to enslave a weaker might have been quickly decided by the Church's ananimous and firm achievace to the obvious requirements of Christian principle. But in our section of the country the Church yielded with the plea that it was not responsible for the existing wrong, and the "irrepressible conflict" followed, ending in a rictory which rewarded as uncompromising Christian sentiment in another section of the country with a complete vindication of the principles for which it had contended. So today slight concessions by the Church to the evils which threaten the virtue and welfare of society—to intemperance, to Subeath breaking, to hurtful fuxuries, to sinful amusements and to growing methods of ministrice and oppression—may bring the country into perits from which the care of saved, if at all, only The best interests of secrety in this Christian ries, to sinful anusements and to growing methods of injustice and oppression—may bring the country into perils from which it can be saved, if at all, only by long and hard fought battles. There should be no compromise with the enemy, no acknowledgement of defeat, no surrender.—[The Northern Christian Advocate.

tian Advocate.

There is in these days danger that Christians will rest satisfied with there instrumentalities, "having the form of godliness," but forgetting that all the power by which souls can be cleaned and made meet for the beaventy inheritance must come from God, the Holy Ghost. The whole science of Lenten observance narrows itself down to this one question, namely, "How can I gain the mastery for my better and over my baser sciff." The answer will be: "Only by the help of Him in whose power the Lord Jesus entered into His triat and came out from it, bringing the spoils of victory for blusself and for others," Whatsoever harrenness and unsatisfactoriness and hollowness are connected with the formal and fashionable observance of Lent, they all result from a forgetting of this essential truth. Unsanctihed attempts at amendment of life schom amount to much. Pledges made to self are easily broken. If men had been competent to reform and regenerate and save themselves, one may suppose that God would not have sent il is Son into the world, nor would the Hoty Ghost have come to help their infimities and to turn their weakness into strength.—[The Churchman. The Churchman.

The more closely we scan the connection of the The more closely we scan the connection of the Romish doctrine with the practice of the people, the more clearly we shall see that conscience is gone; the authority of the priest guides the life, and, as The Catholic Quarterly said, and was quoted has week. "in things pertaining to faith and morals all Catholics obey the church's teachings with unquestioning submission." This is the root of the trouble in Ireland. It must be converted before it will be pacified. A reformation of religion will make a reformation of morals, and then the island will have peace,—[The New-York Observer.

It is reported of Lord Brougham, that when he returned home after his britiant and exhausting defence of Queen Caroline, he went at once to bed with orders not to be disturbed, however long he The latest official statistics of the Society of Friends, or Quakers, for 1882, show that in Great Britain and Ireland the total number of members is 17,977. In addition to these there are 5,190 regular attendants at the Friends' meetings who are not in full membership. About 25,000 scholars, adult and junior, are regularly under instruction by the Friends in their Sabbath schools; but very few of theso become members of the society, and only about 3,000 out of the 25,000 are estimated to be attenders of the Friends' meetings.

HOME INTERESTS.

PRICES IN THE MARKETS. THE EFFECT OF LENT-FISH SCARCE AND VERY HIGH-STRAWBERRIES AND VEGETABLES.

The consumption of fish during the Lenten season is more than double that at any other time of the year. The fish dealers of Fulton Market have not for many years been so ill prepared to meet this great demand as they are this winter. A prominent dealer said yesterday that but for the supply of frozen, smoked and salted fish there would be a fish famine. Frozen and stale fish is not especially healthy food, but in the present emergency it is the only means of keeping the prices of fish at anything like reasonable rates. Codfish are used to a greater extent probably than

any other kind, but they are scarce and the price is

extremely high. Steak cod are 15 cents a pound, live cod 12 cents, and market cod 10 cents. Haddock—another great staple in the market—are within bounds at 8 cents a pound. White halibut sell at 22 cents; bass, 20, 25 and 30 cents; dressed cels 20 cents, live lobsters 20 cents, and frozen salmon 35 cents. Flounders are usually at this season a very common fish. The flavor is delicate, but they are full of small bones. Flounders sell at 15 cents, fresh mackerel 15 and 20 cents, blackfish 15 cents, Spanish mackerel 35 cents, weakfish 15 cents, sheepshead 25 cents, and white perch 12 and 18 cents. Great numbers of frozen smelts are these are stale and indigestible, and buyers should beware of them. The best smelts are 15 cents, red snapper 20 cents, sea bass 20 cents, bluefish 20 cents, and Nova Scotia herrings 8 cents a pound. Southern shad from the Savannah River are becoming quite numerous. The bucks sell for \$1 and roe shad for \$2 50 each. In the line of fresh-water fish, Southern black bass are 20 cents a pound, salmon trout 18 cents, whitefish 20 cents, sunfish 10 cents, small green pickerel 18 cents, cisco 12 cents, and walleyed pike 18 cents. Green turtles sell for 20 cents a pound, Southern terrapin \$18 a dozen, diamondback terrapin \$30 a dozen, crayfish \$5 a hundred, scollops \$2 a gallon, Blue Point oysters \$1 a hundred in the shell, Saddlerocks \$4 a hundred, Millponds \$1 50, and Freeports \$1 a hundred. Hard crabs are \$3 a hundred, and soft crabs \$1 25 a

Lent brings about an immediate movement of prices in all classes of provisions sold in the marcets. In meats and poultry the effect is naturally downward, but this week the prices of meats are from % to I cent a pound higher than they were ten days ago. The reason given is that storm blockades on the different routes of transportation have caused a limited supply. In addition to this the city's Chinese population made a descent upon the market in the early part of the week and almost cleared it of poultry, sucking pigs, etc., to be eaten in honor of the Chinese New Year. So the prices were kept at stiff figures. The largely increased consumption of eggs, together with the bad condition of the country roads, have Oxtails are 10 cents each; leg of beef brings 7

cents a pound, leg of lamb 18 cents a pound, fillet of beef 60 cents, rack lamb 20 cents, and veal ent-lets 28 cents. Calves' livers are 75 cents each, calves' heads 60 cents each, tripe 8 cents a pound, leg of mutton 16 cents, and sidem steak 22 cents a pound. Sucking pigs sell at 53 cach. Prime rib rosst beef is 22 cents a pound, portarbons most 28 cents, porterhouse steak 25

and prime State turkeys 22 cents a pound.

The first shipment of Flori a strawberries of any size reached the city last week. They are selling in Washington Market for \$2.75 and \$3 a quart. Catawba grapes are 10 cents a pound. Florida tomalors are tringing \$2 a half baskel or 25 cents a quart. The few Bermada new potatoes in the market sell for from \$6 to \$6 50 a barret. Winter vegetables remain unchanged from week to week. Cabbages are 15 and 20 cents a head, celery 15 and 20 cents a bunch, lettace 5 to 10 cents a head, spinach 50 cents a bunch, lettace 5 to 10 cents a quart, parsiety 5 cents a bunch, lecks 5 cents a bunch, oyster teamts 10 cents a peck, watercress 10 cents a quart, parsiety 5 cents a quart cranberries 15 to 20 cents a peak, branch a quart cranberries 15 to 20 cents a peak, and and a cating apoles 80 cents a peak, Parsiets a quart, and onions 40 cents a peck. Table applies are \$1 a peak, and cating apoles 80 cents a peak, Vermont maple sugar is 30 cents a bound, for an a peak, Parsiet and high in consequence. Eigin butter is 45 cents a peamd, Satte burter 35 cents a dozen.

Fancy grades of butter are scarce in the market and high in consequence. Eigin butter is 45 cents a peamd, Satte burter 35 cents, and cooking butter 28 cents a peamd. At one time during the week the stock of sev rai butter dealers ran so low that they had to borrow from their fellow dealers to sueply their customers. Fresh eggs are selling 8 for 25 cents or 35 cents a dozen. Dried missarooms are 70 cents a quart, green onives 40 cents a bottle, fiberts 15 cents a pound, wainuts 15 cents, as deats, sie lest almonds 35. Turkish

risans 15 cents. In the retail markets up-town, Bermuda tomatoes

MENU. MENU.

Beef Soup.

Salmon. Lobster Sauce.

Boiled Ham. Mixed Pickles.
Boiled Mutton. Caper Sauce.

Potatoes. Canned Peas.

Roast Ducks. Saurioga Potatoes. Celery.

Italian Saind.

Creese. Crackers.

Hot Peach Pic with Cream Chocolate Cake. Sliced

Oranges.

HOUSEHOLD NOTES.

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Iters Soup.—The different varieties of beef soup are formed by the method of seasoning and the different vegetables used in preparing it, after the joints have been well boiled. Besides onions, celery, cabbages, tomatoes and potatoes, many use a few carrots, tirtuins, beets, and force-meat balls seasoned with spice. Rice or barley will give the soup consistency, and are to be preferred to flour for the purpose. Parsley, thyme and sage are the favorite herbs for seasoning, but they should be used sparingly. To make force-meat balls add to one pound of chopped beef one egg, a small fump of butter, a cup or less of bread-crumbs; season with salt and pepper and moisten with the water from stewed meat; make in balls and fry brown. Drop in soup just before serving. nst before serving.

BEEF SOUP WITH OKRA-Fry one pound of BEEF Sour WITH UKRA.—Fry one pound of "round" steak cut in bits, two tablespoons of butter and one sliced onion til very brown; add to three or four quarts of cold water in soup-keitle, and boil slowly one hour; then add a pint of sliced okra, and simmer three hours or more; season with salt and pepper, strain and serve.

salt and peoper, stram and serve.

ITALIAN SALAD.—An Italian salad may be made at any time of the year of any vegetable that is in season, or a suitable mixture of cooked vegetables may be taken for it. If lettuces and endive are used for it, let them be dried perfectly before being used. Sured the lettuce finely, and toss it lightly with Tarragon vinegar and sait. Place it on a dish that has been made as cool as possible with a dozen filleted anchovies rolled in parsley and a teaspoonful of capers. Just before serving, toss the salad dightly with a quarter of a pint of mayonnaiso, garnish with boiled beet-root cut into strips, and four hard-boiled eggs cut into quarters. Crown the whole with stoned olives and serve.

the whole with stoned clives and serve.

RICE CREAK.—Boil two counces of fine rice in water for five minutes, strain it and boil until tender in a quart of new milk. Rub the rice through a serve to a pulp and add to it any milk not absorbed in the boiling; one-half counce of gelatine to a pint of the rice and milk. The gelatine can be soaked or dissolved either in milk or water. Stir over the fire until mixed, sweeten and flavor to taste. Stir the cream occasionally until cold, then lightly mix in the whites of two eggs beaten to a strong froth; when on the point of setting, put it in a mould. A tablespoonful of brandy is an improvement.

CHOCOLATE CAKE.—One cup of butter, three of

CHOCOLATE CAKE .- One cup of butter, three

brown sugar, one of sweet milk, four of flour, yolks of seven eggs, nine tablespoonfuls of grated Baker's chocolate, three teaspoonfuls of baking powder. This may be baked as a layer-cake, making a white cake of the whites of the eggs, baking in layers, and putting them together with frosting, alternating the layers.

THE RED SPECTRE OF THE TUILERIES

From The St James's Gazette.

He RED SPECTRE OF THE TUILERIES.

Are the contractors engaged in pulling down the burnt Palace of the Tuileries aware that they are also laying a ghost! It is doubtful, for the legend of the Red Spectre who hanned, and may still hanne, the building is now aimost forgotten. Yet it is not so long ago that the goblin, who showed himself on the eve of grest disasters, was mentioned with bated breath, not only in the palace but ty many of the inhabitants of the Louvre Quarter. There is no record to show when he first took up his lodging at the Tuileries, but it is affirmed that he disclosed his existence there most unmistakably during the great revolutionary period. A few days before the terrible 10th of August, 1793—so the story goes—Marie Antoiretie's women were sitting in the Salle des Gardes when they became suddenly aware of the presence of a small man clothed from crown to heel in scatlet, who looked at them with such unearthly eyes that they were frozen with terror. They rushed to the apartment of Madame la Dauphine and related their adventure.

The next apparition of the Red Man was in 1814, in the presence of the little King of Rome and his attendants; and the red figure was again seen, according to report, a little before the death of Lonis XVIII.—this time in the Galerie du Louvre. Some of the Louvre apartments had been placed at the disposal of ruined emigrants, who had returned to France and found a protectress in the Duchesse d'Angonlème. Among these were two old maiden is should be an adaptive of the Red Man with tears pourtishent a "grand diable ronge" came down the chimney and smatching a leg of mutton from the table disappeared with it by the way he came. The incident was reported to the Duchess, who sought the presence of the King and with tears pouring down her face declared her conviction that some great misfortune was impending. The King laughed at his niece's fears and sent for a chimney-sweeper. A boy who went up the chimney to look for the "diable ronge" came down the chimney has been placed to explore the haunted chimney. He returned and explained the mystery. It appeared that the chimney passed by Gros's studio, and that his pupils, by making a hole in the wall, were enabled to play these granks upon illustrious personages. They had made the two sweeps their confederates, but the fireman was not to be bribed. A writer in one of the Paris papers who recalls this aneedote relates in all seriousness the circumstances under which the cenume goblin of the Tuileries made his final appearance. It was in 1871, during the last days of the Commune. The journalist had the story, he says, from the fips of the witness, who trembled while he told it. He was a concierge at the Louvre, and while making his accustomed round one night, lantern in hund, through the silent galleries, he observed in the Galerie of Apollon a human form and while making his accustomed round one night, lantern in hand, through the silent galleries, he observed in the Galerie d'Apollon a human form standitg against a window, with crossed arms and drooping head, in an attutude of profound affliction, Beheving he had surprised a robber, the sourcerge made toward the introder, who thereupon disappeared in most mysterious fashion. He tried to persuade himself that his senses had deceived him, when on reaching the Grande Galerie he saw the same figure again, in the same melancholy posture. On being challeured the form vanished. The official then remambered the legend of the homme Rooge, and lost no time in regaining the street. Presently he returned with some of his comrades, to whom he had related what he had seen; but this time the search for the goblin was fruitless and was cut short by another kind of apparition—a lurid glare in the sky. The Communists had begun their incendiary work, and the next day the ilames shot out of every window of the Tuiler es. It will be seen that the Ked Man not only haunts the palace with which his name is associated, but also the adjoining buildings of the Louvre. So it is linked by so many associations, even when there is linked by so many associations, even when there is

Washington Letter to The Cleveland Leader.

Senator Hoar is a well-unside man, large, fat and healthy. He has a round head partially covered with silver gray hair. His face is full and his great eyes look out through his spectacles with the same benevolent simile that those of Horace Greeley acre just before his death. With his friends and fellow-Senators he is very affable and pleasant, but he seems to consider the ordinary politician a grade below him, and he does not put himself out to entertain him. He treats the "ordinary man" courteously, but he does not fraternize with him. Senator Hear is an accomplished scholar. He is a graduate of the Harvard University and of the Harvard Law School, and his range of reading has been of the broadest kind. He is specially well-posted in the languages and keeps up his studies of the classics, I am told, at this time. His specials show a complete knowledge of the history of the United States, and a well-digested reading of those of other countries. He is a fair orator, and though not the most influential, yet one of the ablest members on the floor of the Senate. As a representative of Boston "culchaw" and Massachusetts learning he is just the man for his State. Sen In Boston, and other property, which all told, would not, I suppose, aggregate \$5.0.000. He is now fifty soven years old and has been a Massachusetts man all his life. He practised law after leaving Harvard at Worcester, and was twenty six years old when he entered politics as a member of the Massachusetts Legislature. Since that time he has been actively connected with the politics of his State and the Nation, having served eight years in Congress, six years in the Senate, and having occupied numerous important positions in the Republican management.

Senator Frye, of Maine, is a little bright-avoid fal-

Nation, having served eight years in Congross, six years in the Senate, and having occupied nimerous imperiant positions in the Republican management.

Senator Frye, of Maine, is a little bright-eyed fellow, looking more like a youth of twenty-live than the great man of fitty-two that he is. He is a short, sight man with brown hair and a vellow mustache, and he would not weigh, I should judge, over 125 pounds. He is one of the great teasers of the Senate. He is a good speaker and when he takes the floor he chooses the rear of the Senate chamber, and walks up and down the room as he pounds his deas into the ears of his brothers. Senator Frye is an efficient worker, and he keeps up the reputation of Maine at Washington as Blaine did tefore him. His father is a wealthy woollen manufacturer at Lewiston, see, and senator Frye has had all that money could do to make him what he is. He had a good cuncation at Bowdoin College, and studied and oractised law it Lewiston after his graduation. At the age of thirty he entered the Maine Legislature, and he has been an active member of the Republican party ever since, serving on the National Committee, and for the past thirteen years in Congress here at Washington.

Senator Allison, the man whom Iowa would like to make President, comes from Ohio. He was born at Perry on the 2d of March, sixty-one years ago, and went to school about twenty years later at Hudson College, where he graduated. Senator Allison is, as Brutus was, a plain, blunt man. He is one of the most practical members of the Senate, and his views are full of good horse-sense. He is a plain speaker of considerable force, but he lacks the clonumner of the Senate closely and is one of the Nation. The personal appearance of this lows Straight and his views are full of good horse-sense. He has much influence among his fellows and is looked up to as one of the leading Republicans of the Nation. The personal appearance of this lows a straight and his cyes are of a grayish blue. He moves about the chamber a great deal,

as a baoy's check. A two-inch liftinge of this gray locks surrounds this oasis of baldiness, fading away into the full white beard which covers the side and the lower part of his square, intellectual face. His forehead is broad and high, and his baid spot back of it terminates in several blunt cones at the crown. His eyes are steel-gray, and they shoot out at you from under heav brows of bristling white. His nose is large, and slightly melined to be Roman. It has, tike his countenance, a tinge of a delicate pink, and shows the good living and warm blood of its owner. Senator Edmunds sits in his marcon cushioned chair behind his rosewood desk in the front row of the Senate sandwiched between the fierce, Indianteatured Logan on the left, and the stately, gray-haired Anthony, of Rhode Island, on his right. He keeps pretty busy, and seems aiways to be doing something. The Clerk reads a bill. He hears it, is interested at once, leans forward and nervously moves the thumbs of his folded hands against each other. He half rises, throws his right index finger at the author of the oill, makes a short remark, and walks toward him with a pushing, energetic stride, He is a powerful speaker, is this Secator from Vermont, and as a constitutional lawyer he has not his peer in the Senate. When his mind takes hold of a subject, every other part of the universe is excluded from it. Like Spinoza, he looks at the world through a goose-quill, and when he points his quilt toward a particular star all the rest of the firms.

Man can noe more knowe
Women's mind by kaire,
Than by her shadow rede
What clothes she wear.
—[Old Motto.